In the Specification:

Please amend the specification as follows:

Please amend the paragraph beginning on page 2, and beginning at line 9 and ending at line 19 as follows:

--The object of the invention is to define a method of transporting the IEEE 1394 traffic on an 802.11 network relying on the convergence layer 2 standardized for the Hyper-LAN/2, IEEE 1394 SSCS networks. The services of the convergence layer 2 will be used to obtain the packets, called SAR PDU (Segmentation and Re-assembly Packet Data Unit) in the standard, raw or packaged in an LCH (Long Channel) packet in the format used by the Hyperlan/2 DLC (Data Link Control). Subsequently, it is these packets that will be assembled in an 802.11 media access control (MAC) layer 2 frame and dispatched over the 802.11 network. The receiver apparatus operates in the reverse manner, retrieving from the 802.11 layer 2 frame, the SAR PDU's or the LCHs and using an IEEE SSCS module to reconstruct the original IEEE 1394 packet.--

Please amend the paragraph beginning on page 4 beginning at line 25 and ending at line 26 as follows:

--Figure 4 represents the format of a ~~packet~~frame according to the 802.11 standard and according to the invention.--

Please amend the paragraph beginning on page 7 beginning at line 16 and ending at line 21 as follows:

--FIG. 4 represents the general format of an 802.11 MAC layer 2 frame ~~packet~~ generated according to the invention. The meaning of the various fields of the header may be found in the document ANSI/IEEE Std 802.11, 1999 Edition. Following the header is the useful data portion 37 of the ~~packet 37~~frame, followed by a control field 38. The useful ~~packet~~data 37 is generally 4 LCH packets 39 having the structure described in Figures 5 and 6.--

Please amend the paragraph beginning at page 8, line 16 and ending at page 9, line 5 as follows:

--Within the framework of the invention, this same asynchronous 1394 traffic may be transferred over a wireless network via the 802.11 protocol instead of the HiperLAN/2 protocol. The 1394 packets arrive at the 1394 interface. They are handled by the software 1394 SSCS module implemented on the processor 13. As above, this module generates LCH packets in the

memory 6. These LCH packets contain the "SAR-PDUs" whose structure known per se is represented in FIG. 5 plus a type field called "LCHPDUtype", a sequence number and a CRC as may be seen in FIG. 6. However, here, contrary to the previous case, it is not the HiperLAN/2 DLC but a specific program, called 1394CL, that will handle these LCH packets and will create in the DLC memory 6 an 802.11 layer 2 frame such as that represented in FIG. 4. This specific program is implemented on the controller 4 of the 802.11 DLC. It is therefore an additional task which runs on the microcontroller in addition to its usual task delegated to the 802.11a DLC. However, it may also be executed by the central processor PPC. This frame will be able to be dispatched by the 802.11 DLC on the wireless network. The 802.11 frame can contain several LCH packets, although in the case of the asynchronous traffic, we will not generally wait to have several LCH packets and we will dispatch each LCH packet as soon as possible, or even individually. In the case of the isochronous traffic detailed later this will no longer be the case.--

Please amend the paragraph beginning at page 9, line 7, and ending at page 9, line 17 as follows:

--The 1394 isochronous traffic, for its part, is transferred over the wireless network according to the HiperLAN/2 standard at layer 2 as follows. The 1394 isochronous frames arrive, like the asynchronous frames, at the 1394 interface 8. However, contrary to the asynchronous traffic, handled by the 1394 SSCS software module on the PPC, the isochronous traffic is handled by a hardware SSCS 1394 module in FIG. 1 No. 7. It is therefore this hardware module which will construct the "SAR-PDUs" and the LCHs containing them in the memory of the DLCs 6. Here also these LCH packets will then be handled by the HiperLAN/2 DLC FIG. 1 No. 5 which will dispatch them over the wireless network via the physical layer FIG. 1 No. 3.--

Please amend the paragraph beginning at page 9, line 19, and ending at page 9, line 27 as follows:

--Should one wish to dispatch this isochronous 1394 traffic over the wireless network according to the 802.11 protocol according to the exemplary embodiment of the invention, the HiperLAN/2 DLC will be deactivated and, as in the case of the asynchronous 1394 traffic, the specific program will construct an 802.11 layer 2 frame consisting of LCH packets. Preferably the frame will consist of 4 LCH packets of 54 bytes i.e. 216 this corresponding to an FEC message. Indeed the module implementing the transmission error correction (FEC standing for "Forward Error Correction") works on blocks of 216 bytes.--